

landscaped areas are especially vulnerable to invasions. This vine is capable of smothering native shrubs and small trees, and the extra weight can make mature trees more susceptible to wind and ice damage.

Prevention and Control

To the dismay of landscapers and gardeners, the most effective control of *A. brevipedunculata* is removal from commercial trade. Once established, this plant can be extremely difficult to control especially since the extensive root system cannot be effectively dug out by hand. One method of control is to gradually shade it out while allowing planted or existing trees to mature while keeping them free of vines.

The most effective chemical control of *A. brevipedunculata* has been achieved using triclopyr formulations toward the end of the growing season when plants are transporting nutrients to their roots. Apply a 2 percent solution of triclopyr plus a 0.5 percent non-ionic surfactant to the foliage or cut the plants first, allow time for re-growth, and then apply the herbicide mixture. *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* can also be killed with a mixture of 25 percent triclopyr and 75 percent mineral oil applied to the basal parts of the stem to a height of 2 to 3 feet from the ground. This method should be used judiciously since it takes a lot of chemical and can result in overspray. It has been used successfully in situations where no other technique is feasible, such as cliff faces or other exposed sites.



Ampelopsis photography by Johnny Randall, N.C. Botanical Garden (left) and Mike Kunz, N.C. Botanical Garden (right).